CLOSING BATES

Yesterday of cotion and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 ta-16d. New York cotton, 15 1-8c. Memphis cotton, 12 1-de. New York gold, 106 3-8. Memphis gold, 105 3-4.

#### WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sto. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, January 19, 1 a.m. Indications in Tennessee and Ohio valley stationary and falling barometer, westerly seinds, generally warmer, partly cloudy ceather, and possibly occasional light rains.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARRY, THURSDAY, Jun. 18, 1877, 10:08 p.m. Bur. Ther. Wind. Weather. 30.37 54 30.37 50 30.41 37 30.44 42 30.40 48 20.38 65 30.37 54 N.E. Cloudy, 30.37 50 N.E. Cloudy, 30.41 37 Calm. Cloudy, 30.44 42 Calm. Feggr. 30.40 45 Calm. Cloudy, 30.45 65 N. Feggr. 30.45 48 Calm. Cloudy, 30.45 48 Calm. Cloudy, 30.44 53 N.E. Cloudy, 30.44 53 N.E. Cloudy, W. MCKLROY, Sergeant.

THE Democrats of the second congressiona district yesterday nominated Alvah W. Sul-

THE senate committee has concluded its investigation into the Louisiana election, and will leave New Orleans for Washington to

Mu. Delmos, Republican, presented a resolution to the Alabama legislature yesterday to the effect that all reports that the elections of 1876 in that State were unfair or illegal are without foundation.

REPRESENTATIVE LYNCH testified before the committee investigating the Mississippi elections in Washington yesterday. According to his testimony he could see further into a millstone than the one that pecks it.

THE Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad company, on Tuesday last, took possession of the Tennessee and Pacific, by right of purchase. President Cole has already begun a thorough repair of the road, which he says will be put in as good condition as any road in the State, and that trains will then make the same time as those of the Chatta-

A. M. HARDY, editor of the Natchez (Miss.) New South, testified before the Mississippi election examining committee in Washington yesterday, and gave a woful story of how his life was in danger, and only secure in Natchez when he was under the protection of the

THE justices of the supreme court who are to serve on the commission for the adjudication of all disputes arising between the two houses of congress pending the count of the electoral vote, are Clifford, of Maine, first district; Strong, of Pennsylvania, third district; Miller, of Iowa, eighth district; and Field, of California, wirth district. They are to select a fifth from the remainder of the justices, when the commission will be completed with five senators and five representa-

convention, without reaching any result. Ex-Senator D. M. Key was again nominated; also W. C. Whitthorns. The last ballot (seventy-first) stood; Key, 45; Bailey, 34; Whitthorne, 9; Bate, 8. Necessary to a choice, 50. All the Republicans voted for Key. The chances are that the latter will be elected to-day, unless his contestants resolve upon a new deal and throw their strength for Whitthorne.

THE attention of the legislature is called to a communication in the APPEAL of this morning, in which the ineligibility of Messrs. H. G. Smith and I. M. Hill-the first a senator, and the latter a representative from this county-is asserted, such ineligibility being based upon constitutional probibitions, stated based upon constitutional prohibitions, stated by the writer to be the holding of Federal mitted to judgment and decision as to which offices by both the gentlemen named. If the assumptions of our correspondent are correct. we are sure both Judge Smith and Mr. Hill will be the first to yield to the law. Any way, the charge is worthy of legislative in-

mittee held a meeting at Washington last night, at the residence of their chairman Hon, A. S. Hewitt, and authorized the chairman and secretary to call a meeting of the Democratic National committee at an early day, if they should deem it proper to do so, with reference to the resolution adopted by the Democratic convention at Columbus, the Democratic National committee to call a Democratic National convention to meet at Washington city on the twelfth of February,

THE Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Times states that very much to

thorized and requested to form auxiliary committees in the various counties, secure a full co-operation of the people of their respective States," the State committee of Arkansas appoint the thirteenth day of February, 1877, as the date of said State meeting, and Little Rock as the place of meeting. The committee solicit and urge that each county shall be fully reportance or paper, as the certificates and papers from obtain; but we have still endeavored to prosented in the convention by live and earnes men in the work of peopling Arkansas. The object of the convention will be to organize a State immigration society and consult as to the best forms for county societies.

full Text of the Report and Bill Agreed Upon by the Committees Appointed to Regulate the Count of the Electoral Vote.

CONGRESSIONAL.

All the Democrats on the Committee, and All the Republicans, Except Morton, Agree to Both-An Appeal to Congress.

Reasons Guiding the Committees to their Conclusion-A Unanimity Unexampled in the Legislative History of the United States.

Debate in the House on the Resolutions of Proctor Knott-His Speech and the Resolutions and Speech in Response by Burchard, of Illinois.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, January 18 .- Senator Ednunds, from the special committee appointed o devise means for counting the electoral votes, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception. The committee would desire to take the bill up at the earliest possible day; probably on Saturday, but certainly by Monday next, and would press it to a final consideration. The committee was of opinion that the measure committee was of opinion that the measure hey recommended was not what could be alled a compromise, but it was a measure of ustice in aid of constitutional government. No one would have the right to say that anybody's views had been surrendered in any re-

The following is a text of the bill accompa-aying the report presented by Senator Ed-

The Bill. A bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, That the senate and house of representatives shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives at the hour of ten o'clock ante meridian, on the first Thurs-

Wells, of the Louisiana returning board, have arrived in Washington, and were immediately arrested by the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives. An officer of the house left Washington for New Orleans Wednesday aight to secure Kenner and Casinave, the remaining members, and carry them to Washington to appear before the bar of the kenner of Washington to appear before the bar of the kenner of the house of washington to appear before the bar of the kenner of the house of the president of the senate, all the certificates, and the papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in alphabetical order of States, beginning with letter "A," and said tellers having then read the same in the presented to the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be declared elected, or who shall the provided, the result of the senate, who and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the journals of the two houses. Upon such reading of every such certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a State, the president of the senate shall call for objections: if any, every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed w at least one senator and one member of the house of representatives before the same shall be received. When all the objections so As will be seen from our special dispatches from Nashville, four ballets were taken yesterday by the legislature, in joint convention, without reaching any result. such objections to the house of representa-tives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one retone from any State from which but one return has been received shall be objected to except by the affirmative vote of the two houses. When the two houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the

presiding officer shall announce the decision of the question submitted. Sec. 2. That if more than one return or paper purporting to be the returns from a all have been received by the president of the senate purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes given at the preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, unless they shall be du-plicates of the same returns, all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two houses, when met as afor said, and read by the tellers, and all is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State of a commission constituted as follows, namely: During the session of each house on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each house shall, by a cica roce vote, appoint five of its members who, with the associate justices of the su-preme court of the United States, to be ascer-

writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one senator and one member of the house of representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote, or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objection, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses, acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State; and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions and other papers, if any, as shall, by the constitution and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration, which decision must be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof, and signed by members of said commission agreeing therein; whereupon the two houses shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each house, with the same powers, if any, now possessed again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each house, and the counting of the vote shall proceed in conformity there with, unless upon objection made thereto, in writing, by at least five senators and five members of the house of representatives, the two houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes our papers from any other State shall

case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes nor papers from any other State shall be acted upon until objections, previously made to votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

Sec. 3. That while the two houses shall be in faceting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house, or a motion to withdraw, and he shall have passer to preserve order. have power to preserve order. Sec. 4. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of said commission, or other estions arising under this act, each senator and representative may speak to such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of each house to put the main question without fur-

Sec. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two houses seats shall be provided, as follows: For the president of the senate, the speaker's chair; for the speaker, immediately upon his left, the senators in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the senators; for the tellers, secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives; at the clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two houses, in front of the clerk's desk and upon each side of the speaker's platform. Such meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral when he was under the protection of the mayor and United States marshal, but failed dent of the senate shall be the presiding of ficer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the senate and two on the part of the senate and tw counting any such votes or otherwise under

> ivered to the president of the senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote. Sec. 7. That said commission shall make Sec. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such per-sons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its power. Report of the Committee.

> > The following is the report of the conresentatives appointed under the sever other thereon, and now report the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage.
> >
> > We have applied the utmost practicable study and deliberation to the subject, and believe that the bill as now reported is the best attainable disposition of the different problems and disputed theories arising out of the late election. It must be obvious to every person conversant with the history of the country, and with the formation and interprecountry, and with the formation and interpretation of the constitution, that wide diversity of opinions touching the subject not
> > wholly co-incident with the bias or wishes of
> > the members of the two political parties
> > would naturally exist. We have, in this
> > state of affairs, chosen therefore not
> > to deal with abstract questions, save so
> > far as they are necessarily involved in the
> > legislation proposed. It is, of course, plain
> > that our report of that bill implies that, in
> > our opinion, legislation may be had on the
> > subject in accordance with the constitution,
> > but we think 'hat the law proposed is inconsistent with a few of the p incipal theories on
> > the subject. The constitution requires that the subject. The constitution requires that the electoral votes shall be counted on a par-ticular occasion. All will agree that the votes ticular occasion. All will agree that the votes named in the constitution are the constitutional votes of the States, and not other; and when they have been found and identified, there is nothing left to be disputed or decided. All the rest is the mere clerical work of summing up the numbers, which being done, the consecutivities itself declares the consecution. the constitution itself declares the quence. This bill, then, is only directed to assertaining, for the purpose and in aid of After an executive session the senate ad-

preme court of the United States, to be ascersained as hereinafter provided, shall constitate the commission for the decision of all
questions upon or in respect of such double
returns named in this section on the Tuesday
next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may
be. The associate justices of the supreme court
of the United States, to be ascertaining, for the purpose and in aid of
the counting, what are the constitutional
votes of the respective States, and whatever
ary, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may
be. The associate justices of the supreme court
of the United States, to be ascertaining, for the purpose and in aid of
the counting, what are the constitutional
votes of the respective States, and whatever
ary, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may
be. The associate justices of the supreme court
of the United States, to be ascertaining, for the purpose and in aid of
the counting, what are the constitutional
votes of the respective States, and whatever
in the associate justices of the supreme court
of the United States, to be ascertaining, for the purpose and in aid of
the counting, what are the constitutional
votes of the respective States, and whatever
is called up by Senator Ingalls and passed.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

A good deal of time was occupied this
morning in deciding the preliminary questions as to whether the house should now proin the constitution is our great instrument and
surely for liberty and order. It speaks
in the amplest language for all
and the preliminary questions as to whether the house should now proseed to the consideration of the resolutions as to whether the house and the decision of the Couisana returning board
morning in deciding the preliminary questions as to whether the house should now proseed to the consideration of the resolutions in
the amplest language for all
and the preliminary questions as to whether the house in
the constitution is our great instrument and
such mann posed cannot be justly assailed as unconstitotional by any, and for this reason think it the house. unnecessary, whatever may be our individual views, to discuss any of the theories referred to. Our fidelity to the constitution is observed when we find that the law we recommend is constituted as the law we recommend in the law we recommend in the law we recommend in the law we recommend to counting the electoral votes would be

portions. The composition of the judicial this high regard, would be an utter subver portions. The composition of the judicial part of the commission looks to a select committee from the different parts of the republic, while it is thought to be free from any preponderance of supposable bias; and the addition of the necessary constituent part of the whole commission in order to obtain an uneven number is left to an agency the farthest removed from prejudice of any existing attainable one. It would be difficult, if not impossible, we think, to establish a tribunal that would be less the subject of party criticism than such a one. The principle of its constitution is so absolutely fair that we are unable to perceive how most the extreme partisan can

Resolved. That that it is within the power, and is the duty of the house, conjointly with the senate, to provide by law, or other constitutional method, a node for fairly and truly ascertaining and projerly counting the electoral vote of each State, so as to give effect to the choice of each State in the election for President and Vice-President. sentatives, the president of the senate, upon opening the certificates, declares and counts the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

any measures that seem to involve even the possibility of the defeat of their wishes; but it has also led the committee to feel that their members are bound by the highest duty, in such a case, to let no bias nor party feelwhich, he said, had been signed by the seven members of the house committee and by six out of the seven members of the senate committeee. The report was then read.

The report having been read, it was, on motion of Mr. Payne, recommitted and ordered to be printed, Mr. Payne stating that ing stand in the way of a just and peace-ful measure for extricating the question from the embarrassments that at present surround

In conclusion, we respectfully beg leave to mpress upon congress the necessity of speedy determination upon this subject. It is impossible to estimate the material loss the country daily sustains from the existing state of uncertainty. It directly and powerfully tends to unsettle and paralyze business, to weaken public and private credit, and to create apprehensions in the minds of the people that disturb the peaceful tenor of their ways and happiness. It does far more. It tends to bring republican institutions into discredit, and to create doubts of the success of our form of government and of the perpetuity of the republic. All considerations of interest, of patriotism and of justice, unite in demanding of the law-making power a measure that the right to review the proceedings of the officers of a State in the electron was correct, then either house could examine collaterally whether the officers of a State had taken an oath that right on the part of either house, and held that the acts of the duly constituted authorities of a State, when verified as required weaken public and private credit, and to creof patriotism and of justice, unite in demanding of the law-making power a measure that will bring peace and prosperity to the country, and show that our republican institutions are equal to any emergency; and in this connection we cannot refrain from an expression of our satisfaction that your committees, composed of equal numbers of the opposing parties, have fortunately been able to do what has been attempted in vain heretofore—almost unanimously agree upon a plan con-

almost unanimously agree upon a plan considered by them all to be just, wise and efficient. We accordingly recommend the proposed act to the patriotic and just judgment GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, ROSCOE CONKLING, A. G. THURMAN. T. F. BAYARD, M. W. RANSOM, Senate Committee Senat
H. B. PAYNE,
EPPA HUNTON,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. M. SPRINGER,
GEO. W. M'CRARY,
GEO. F. HOAR,
GEO. WILLARD,
House House Committee.

Senator Morton was the only member of he committee who did not sign the report. After the report and bill were read the senate took up the resolution recently submited by Senator Wallace on the same subject and Senator Bogy spoke at length in reply to the recent argument of Senator Sherman in

regard to Louisiana matters.

Senator Bogy spoke of the actions of the returning board in Louisiana, and argued that they were illegal. He quoted from the laws of the State to show what the duties of the board were, and declared that the rejection of the vote of certain parishes by this returning board was an act of infamy against which all honest men should protest. He contended that the election throughout the State was free and fair, and quoted at great length from the testimony taken by the Democratic committee which witnessed the count to show that there was no intimidation during the can vespushe and rind the 'Democrate witnes carry the parish, and they formed a conspir

cast by the electors on the other side. On motion of Senator Jones, the petition was laid on the table, and he gave notice that he friends of these gentlemen desire it to be

counting the electoral votes, or to that of the plan by which all ensting or apprehended mittee on privileges, and Mr. K 10tt addressed

ing has been urging 'hals no action be taken in Louisians matters until the committees are port. Mr. Conkling's strong opposition to the policy which Sharman, Chandler and Halls. When the committees are produced a suggestion, urgsd Grant to take no strong the power of either house to dissolve the same and the state of Arkanas, has issued a call for a transfer of the State of Arkanas, has issued a call for a State immigration, for the State of Arkanas, has issued a call for a State immigration of the state of Arkanas, and the state o and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who resist the acts of the executive, the courts or the President, intimating that his construcshall thereupon immmediately take and subscribe to the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned. All the certification, the course of the executive, the courts of the President, indinating that his construction of his duty in the premises was to strip lawfully, within their sphere, would be to set up an anarchy in place of a government. We they would be to set up an anarchy in place of a government. We this house has a high power and a solemn cates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of each State shall be functions of a government in a time of much electoral votes for President and Vice-President and vice-Presiden

Resolved, That in the absence of legislative provision on the subject, or authoritative di-rection from the senate and house of repre-

Mr. Knott having concluded, Mr. Payne hairman of the committee on counting t electoral votes, made a concurrent report of the two committees of the house and senate which, he said, had been signed by the sever

ne would soon move to make it a special

The house resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported by the committee on privileges, and was addressed by Mr. Burchard [III.] in favor of the minority report. He said that the resolutions reported by the majority asserted the most extreme power on the part of the house, and involved the great constitutional question whether the Federal government had the right to review the pro-ceedings of the officers of a State in the electhorities of a State, when verified as required by law, must be taken as legal and correct. He claimed that there was no power to go be-hind such acts. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were supposed to know something about the constitution, and each of them, when he was president of the senate, signed a certificate in which he stated that he had opened the certificates and had counted the electoral vote. He (Burchard) had endeavored to come to his conclusions on the subject n no partisan spirit, and he was glad to se that a better feeling was prevailing with re-spect to the duty of congress, and that ques-tion was to be decided in a conciliatory spirit, civing to each side credit for honesty, and that above all things violence should be resorted to only in an emergency of the last re sort, which justified the action of the fathers of the Revolution. Such a time could never come in the history of the American people, and it was wicked to talk about what might

be done in case of an emergency.

At the close of Mr. Burchard's speech, the resolutions went over without action, and the house adjourned.

The Chances are that it will Pass the Senate, Notwithstanding Morton's Opposition to it.

Its Reception by the Democratic Caucus Last Night-Time Taken to Consider its Provisions-Field and Miller.

measure reported by the select committee in regard to counting the electoral vote will mittee or the senate and house of representatives appointed under the several resolutions of those bodies to prepare and report such measures as may be best calculated to accomplish the lawful counting of the electoral votes, and the best disposition of all questions connected therewith, and a declaration of the result: The committee say that they have considered the subject named in the several resolutions, and have had a full and free conference with each other thereon, and now report the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage. We have applied the utmost practicable with an declaration to the subject, and believe that the bill as now reported is the subject of the special committee on the subject of counting the electoral vote will be measure reported by the select committee in for the search electoral vote will meet with some opposition in the senate, the senate is that it will receive a hand-state with some opposition in the senate, the senate is the general belief is that it will receive a hand-state with some opposition in the senate, the senate is the general belief is that it will receive a hand-state with some opposition in the senate, the writer was simplement of the purpose of driving me from the support of Key, in the event of his scanning the electoral vote will be made to prepare the writer was simplement belief is that it will receive a hand-state with some opposition in the senate, the senate is the general belief is that it will receive a hand-state with some opposition in the senate, the senate with each of the counting the electoral vote with some opposition in the senate, the senate is the general belief is that it will receive a hand-state with some opposition of the senate please of the press of the vote of the counting the electoral vote with some Senator Hamlin introduced a bill to amend the postoffice appropriation bill for the present fiscal year so as to change the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class to a basis of stamps cancelled instead of stamps sold.

conclusion. Representative Hunton, a member of the committee, entered into an elaborate statement concerning its provisions, and answered numerous questions with regard to its details. There existed a doubt as to whether such a commission as was proposed with the same power to take testimony. basis of stamps cancelled instead of stamps sold.

The senate non-concurred in the amendments of the house to the bill making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund of the house of representatives, and a conference committee was ordered. The chair appointed as members of said committee on the part of the senate, Senators Windom, Allison and Withers.

Senator Jones [Fla.] presented a petition of Williamson Call, Robert B. Hilton, J. E. Young and Robert Bullock, Democratic Presidential electors of Florida, claiming to have been legally elected, and asking that the electoral vote cast by them for President and Vice-President be counted, instead of that cast by the electors on the other side. On on the table, and he gave notice that he would call it up next week.

The bill amending the pension law so as to remove the disability of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termination enlisted in the army of the United States and become disabled, was United States and become disabled, was called up by Senator Ingalls and passed.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

The bill is grain as a good deal of time was occupied this morning in deciding the preliminary questions as to whether the house should now proceed to the consideration of the resolutions reported last Friday from the committee on privileges, and the duties of the house in counting the electoral votes, or to that of the

A Right Move from the Printers and Publishers-An Insult to the Press.

and for New Orleans, with crowded cars. Thirty were from Holly Springs and many from Memphis and towns along the New Oreans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad.

Finishing Up. New Orleans, January 18 .- The senate nmittee is actively engaged in closing its or laper, as the certificates and papers from such State shall so be opened, excepting the duplicates of the same return, they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the president of the senate shall call for objections; it any, every objection shall be made in obtain; but we have still endeavored to prospect this house to count a vote which in its judgment is invalid or void, or to coerce this judgment is invalid or void, or to coerce this house to throw out a vote which in its judgment is invalid or void, or to coerce this judgment is labors. A large amount of testimony have been taken, principally in relation to the election in northern Louisiana. There is no change in the struction here, and none probable until the reports of the two committees have been made and acted upon. change in the situation here, and none prob-

# **Our Legislative Affairs**

State Civil Engineer and Surveyor Wanted-Bill to Amend the Public School System-Bill to Amend the Usury Laws.

Davis Wants to Abolish Gold and Silver and Make Greenbacks the Only Standard of Value-Election for Secretary of State-No Result.

Five More Ballots for United States Senator-Key, Re-Nominated, Comes Within Six of Being Elected -Indications Constitutional Disqualifica-

Special to the Appeal.] NASHVILLE, January 18 .- Senate-By Mr Hawkins: A communication from the citizens of Carroll county, praying for the crea tion of the office of State civil engineer as surveyor; referred. The following bi passed first reading and were referred: Mr. Sheid: To amend an act to establish public school system, and creating the offices of State and county superintendents. By Mr. Martin: To regulate the consolidation of railroad bills. Second reading: Mr. Thomp-son's bill to repeal the act to increase the revenue of the State and encourage wool grow-ing. Mr. Thompson's bill to repeal the act to amend the usury laws of the State and es-tablish a constitutional rate of interest. Mr. Carson's bill to repeal the ten per cent. in

terest law.

House.—By Mr. Davis: A resolution intructing Tennessee congressmen to urge the doption of a resolution setting forth gold and silver as a legal tender be abolished, and that treasury notes be the only standard value as a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that the law authorizing national banks be repealed and their outstanding issue be taken up with treasury notes, etc.; lies over.

taken up with treasury notes, etc.; lies over.

Nominations for Secretary of State.

T. H. Payne, Hardeman county; W. D. Lumpkin, Shelby; T. H. Barber, Jackson; J. A. Jones, Cannon; E. Y. Selman, Moore; C. N. Gibbs, Obion; James White, Hawkins: J. M. Quarles, Davidson; A. A. Taylor, Carter; W. G. Ewin, Humphreys; Thos. Boyers,

First ballot—Payne 9, Lumpkin 13, Butler 4, Jones 8, Salmon 8, Gibbs 14, White 5, Quarles 10, Taylor 19, Ewin 4, Boyers 4. Sixth—Payne 14, Lumpkin 16, Butler 6, Jones 10, Salmon 8, Gibbs 19, White 9, Quarles 8, Ewin 31, Boyers 3. Adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

Senatorial Convention.

In this morning's American was given a prominent place an article signed "E," I would not notice the article but for the fact ELECTORAL VOTE REPORT. that it has duplicity enough on its face to cast reflection upon my sincerity. When I withdrew from this convention's consideration the name of Senator D. M. Key, stated that it was at his earnest solicita-tion, and that I had no intention of bringing his name before the convention again. The people of the State, through their epresentatives, began to feel he was than who could fill the position in the tates senate at the present time, and

the good State to our people. I, after the withdrawal, voted for Bailey, with the honest intention of electing him, and used my utmost endeavor to secure his election Whether or not the article was written in be track, I do not know. If it was written for the purpose of driving me from the sup-port of Key, in the event of his coming before the same speech, said that he was not in favor of constitutional government and the will of the majority prevailing. The speaker read the aspecch of Senator Key to show that he said: "That while the vote of Ore-

42; Whitthorne, 9.

Seventy-first—Bate, 8; Bailey, 34; Key, 45; Whitthorne, 9. Indications The general indications to-night are that it rill be a close race between Bailey and Key, with the result very doubtful. Twenty-one Republicans and twenty-four Democrats, the Republicans and twenty-four Democrats, the latter desirous of securing an election, voted for Key to-day. It is believed he cannot muster the same number of votes to-morrow. A strong popular pressure is being brought to bear on the Davidson delegation, which, at one time, could have elected Bailey. This failure on their part is meeting with pretty groups condemnation, the provide according general condemnation, the people asserting that the convention did not require them to stick to Bate when it was found his strength the result of the Republican minority, well handled, against an overwhelming Democratic majority. In effect it will be a Repub-

Constitutional Disqualification.

EDITORS APPEAL-While bulldozing and ounting in and counting out is going on many parts of our country, let us look about home and see how matters stand. I there fore call the attention of our legislature, and The Benevolent and Humane Fewell lows: "No judge of any court of law of

> in Wall Street-A Banking Institution Done for \$64,000 at One Haul. NEW YORK, January 17 .- The vicinity of Wall street was greatly excited to-day by a report that the Union Trust company had been defrauded out of sixty-four thousand were changed to Saunders before the result was announced. There is general rejoicing

dollars by a skillful forgery on a January was announced. 30th check for the above amount, purporting to have been drawn by the New York life into have been drawn by the New York life insurance company on the previous day. It was presented to the trust company through a banking association, and paid. Yesterday it was discovered to be a forgery. Mr. Morris Franklin, president of the New York life

nsurance company, made the following state-

Yesterday morning, while balancing the bank's accounts of the Trust company, the cashier discovered two checks bearing same number-one for one hundred and fifty housand dollars and the other for sixty-four housand dollars—drawn by the New York ife insurance company on the Union trust life insurance company on the Union trust company. Upon examining the check for sixly-four thousend dollars it was pronounced a clever forgery. The officers of the Union trust company were notatied of the forgery mmediately, and the cashier stated it was presented to him on the third of the month, and he, supposing it to be perfectly regular, certified it. After the stranger had accomplished his object he presented himself at the office of Mr. Maxwell, a broker on Broad street, and purchased forty thoumuself at the office of Mr. Maxwell, a broker on Broad street, and purchased forty thousand dollars in gold, and after obtaining the treasure and the difference, less the commissions of the broker, disappeared. The loss will fall upon the Union trust company, the officers of which have assured President Franklin that they will make the sixty-four theorems dollars. make the sixty-four thousand dollars. The detectives are busily engaged in

looking up the case.

The following cartoon appears in the evening papers: "The public are cautioned against negotiating our check, No. 10,392, for ninety-live hundred dollars, gold, on the Bank of New York, certified by the bank, payment having been stopped on account of W. T. HATCH & SONS.

THE WIDOW CHANDLER.

The Industrious Zachretary Chandler on the Witness Stand, with a Know-Nothing Fit on A Marvelously Confidential Secretury.

He has Some Impressions that Gov ernor Stearns's Reports Impressed him with the Necessity for Troops to Insure a Fair Count.

Washington, January 18.—The special committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the house in counting the electoral vote, had before them this morning Secretary handler, who was accompanied by his ste-ographer. Mr. Field asked him if he was ow prepared to answer the question heretofore propounded, namely, by whose authority he sent a telegram to Governor Stearns prometing troops? Secretary Chandler said he was not prepared to one wer. He was further asked if any copy of the telegram to Governor Stearns was in existence (the telegram of the eighth or ninth of November), and answered not that he was aware of; he kept no copy of it, and could not tell who wrote it; he thought, however, he sent it to Governor Stearns; he stated that he declined to answer because of the confidential character of the communications between the President and himself and other members of the cabinet, and that he was summoned to appear before he committee as secretary of the interior. Mr. Burchard inquired whether he at that ime was secretary of the interior, and Mr. Chandler answered that he was.

Mr. Lawrence—Do you base your objections to answering solely on the ground of a confi-dential character of communication between the President and yourself?

The secretary went on to say he had no more right to disclose what passed between himself and the President than a United himself and the disclose what is done in States senator has to disclose what is done in Mr. Tucker asked Mr. Chandler whether

he telegram to Governor Stearns was sent as of the cabinet? Mr. Lawrence objected to the question when the committee went into private consultation. When the doors were opened Mr. Chand-

ler was asked whether he sent the telegram to Governor Stearns on his own volition as chairman of the National Republican com-mittee, and he answered that he presumed that the telegram was sent by him on hi Ques.—Was the sending of that telegram your own individual act or that of the chairman of the National Republican commit-tee? Ans.—I do not suppose that I signed my name as chairman of the committee; I pre

sume I did. Ques.—Did you send the telegram at the renest or suggestion of any bo y else than ourself? Ans.—My impression is that I rerived the telegram from Governor Stearns The witness then referred to a telegram ublished in the New York Tribune, dated November 9th, and addressed to the chair-nan of the National Republican committee, harging that the kuklux made efforts to prevent a fair count. Governor Stearns tele-graphed from Tallahassee that there was no subt of a Republican majority in an honest count of the votes could be secured hat the indications were that violence would e resorted to in the interior of the State, and hat the kuklux had prevented the returns rom being received, etc. The impression of ne witness was that this telegram first sug-ested to him the necessity for troops. He id not know who furnished this telegram in the Tribune, and did not know whether the governor or the legislature called for troops. Ques .- Did you send your telegram to Gov rnor Stearns on your volition without the ody else? Ans.-Probably the suggestion came from the quarter already mentioned. Ques.—And nobody else? Ans.—I decline o answer, on the ground of official confidence between members of the cabinet and th

Mr. Field—Were you informed of a telegram sent to Oregon mentioning money by or on behalf of the Democratic party? Ans. only know of that from the newspapers and Oges,-Did not Mr. Orton communicate t

ou the telegram to Oregon on that subject? ons -Not that I remember. The witness was then discharged for the present, and the committee went into secret

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Logan Eleven Ahead of Palmer in Illi-nois-Hoar Twelve Ahead of Bout-weil in Massachusetts. The Result Obtained by Either of the Louisiana Legislatures—Alvin Saun-ders Elected in Nebraska.

Illinois.

Springfield, January 18.—Seventh bul-tot—Logan 99, Palmer 88, Anderson 7, Davis 6, Haines I, Parish 1, blank 1. Eighth—Logan 99, Palmer 86, Anderson 7, Davis 8, Haines 1, Parish 1, Ninth—Logan 99, Palmer 86, Davis 7, An-derson 7, Parish 1, Haines 2. Tenth and Elecenth-Same as the ninth.

Boston, January 18 .- Third joint ballot-Whole number of votes, 274; necessary to a choice, 138. Hoar 100, Boutwell 88, Abbott 62, Rice 17, Bullock 4, Seelye 3.

Fourth—Boutwell 84, Hoar 104, Abbott 62, Rice 17, Bullock 4, Seelye 4.

Massachusetts.

The latest phase of the senatorial contes o-night, is the determination of the Bout well men to vote for Rice to-morrow as compromise candidate, which is thought will narrow the fight to Hoar and Rice, with chances in favor of the latter.

OMAHA, January 18,—Alvin Saunders was o-day elected to the United States senate on the third joint ballot, receiving eighty-eight votes—a full Republican and Independent vote. Governor Saunders was the last Terri-torial governor of Nebraska. LINCOLN, January 18.—Ex-Governor Alvin
Saunders was elected United States senator
to-day, receiving 91 vetes out of 113; James Savage, Democrat, received 25 votes; lenator Phineas W. Hitchcock, who was the ending candidate of one wing of the Repub-

lican party in Nebraska, received 36 votes to Saunders's 45 on the first ballot to-day. On

he second ballot, on which Saunders was

elected. Hitchcock received 3 votes, and they

Louislans.

### **Death Before Dishonor**

Turkey, by the Unanimous Vote of her Council, the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs Leading, Reject the Proposals of Eu-

Midhat Pasha's Offer to Enter upon Negotiations with the Powers Respecting the Rejected Proposals Received with a Decided Negative.

Russia, Gortschakoff Says, Cannot Undertake a War, Because the Other Powers would not Support Her-The Critical Point Reached at Last.

Lawrence famous 19 A 21-y-1-1 Poconstantinople announces that the grand ouncil to-day, after an animated debate, nanimously rejected the last proposals of the European powers as contrary to the dignity, integrity and independence of the em-

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 18.—The grand ouncil of the empire met to-day. The first hree hours of the sitting were occupied in reading a statement of the evils which have occurred since the outbreak of the insurrection in Herzegovina. Midhat Pasha then made a long speech, in the course of which gave an account of the Turkish counter proposals and concessions which the Porte, in a spirit of conciliation, had made upon the points where the constitution would not be infringed. He dwelt on the gravity of the situation-spoke of the departure of the plenipotentiaries, the possibility of war, the horrors attending it, the injury it would do to the internal affair of the country, the mpossibility of procuring funds for a war, and the that Turkey could not rely upon any alliance. Several speeches followed, the most noteworthy being made by the Greek and Armenian patriarchs. All the speakers repelled the idea of accepting European proposals. Midhat Pasha again pointed out the gravity of the crisis, and the 1 stress which would result from war. After hearing all

jected the proposals, amid shouts of "Death before dishonor. Another dispatch from Constantinople says that sixty christians participated in the grand council after the proposals of the European

the speakers, the council unanimously re-

powers had been rejected. The Last Proposal. Midhat Pasha asked whether the Porte might not, nevertheless, enter upon negotia-

tions with the powers respecting rejected points. The council answered no, and declared that the Turkish counter proposals were only a subject upon which discussions of conference could be further carried on. Getting Ready for Home. The French man-of-war Chateau Renaud will arrive on Friday to take on board Count handordy, plenipotentiary of France.

Gortschakoff on Turkey's Attitude. London, January 18.—Private advices lence of the injury done to the mercantile community by apprehensions of war. One firm of cotton spinners employing twelve thousand hands has lost so heavily since Russia assumed a warlike attitude that the estabshment would have been closed had not the firm obtained assistance, it is said, from the government, which was unwilling such a atastrophe should involve so large a number of employees. It is said that Gortschakoff has issued a circular to the Russian representatives abroad, expressing his belief that Turkey will reject the conference proposals, and declaring Russia cannot unde warlike policy because Europe would not support her and might form a coalition

against her. It is understood one or two nillions Turkish pounds of paper money will

The English Press on Russia's Present Peaceful Attitude. London, January 18.—The News, in a leading editorial, discusses the opinion that is held by a large portion of the press, and by the public generally, that Russia will quietly accept the abortive conclusion of the conference, and says: "We trust it will prove correct, but if we hold this opinion it must be as a matter of fact, and not of evidence of the facts upon which judgment should be founded. The Russian army is now indisputably in a high state of preparation. The latest news from Odessa, in a letter dated January 12th, and published in the Cologne Gazette, is that the railroad company has again been fordered to suspend food traffic from January 15th, as large numbers of troops, especially from the vicinity of Mos-cow, are to be sent southward. It is admited that addresses continue to pour in the czar, almost daily, from all parts of ope. The correspondent who states this act adds, however, that it is, of course, his personal impression that the popular enthusi-asm is fast dying out. Allowing full weight for this judgment, the interence from the above facts must be that the czar has not abandoned his purpose. On the other hand General Ignatieff has been the foremost advocate of conciliation at Constantinople. Are we to interpret Ignatieff's attitude as showing the czar's wants as an excuse to refrain from war, or is it simply a lemonstration of his zeal for peace, which, naving failed, leaves him free to fulfill the nere declaration? One alternative is as plausible as the other. In connection with the above it is noticed that the Belgrade cor-respondent of the *Times* says that informa-tion, derived from Russian officers who have arrived at Belgrade from Kichenaff, shows that the accounts of the bad condition of the army were exaggerated. I am inclined to be-

enemies to underrate the strength of the blow they are prepared to deal. Rumors and Movements. A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says that the preparation to cross the Pruth actively A special to the Daily Telegraph reports at Turkey and Servia have agreed to an exchange of prisoners. General Tchernayeff, who has been inter-

lieve, continues the correspondent, "that the Russians are not averse to allowing their

viewed in Paris, says he doubted not war would be renewed in the spring. All the Constantinople correspondents of surnals, and all other European correspondats, express a decided opinion that the A dispatch to the Daily News, from Contantinople, says that the ultimatum is a nore efficient document than at first supposed.

#### MARRIED.

t does not sacrifice the executive powers of

e international commission.

JONES-TAYLOR-On the evening of January 17, 1877, near Como, Miss., by Rev. Dr. Gee. White,

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned would be pleased to confer with holders of Bonds issued by Lowndes and Monroe counties, Miss., to the Selma, Marion and Memphis B. B., and the Bends issued by the town of Okolons, Miss., to the Vicksburg, Nashville and Eastern B. R. B. BICHMOND, 291 Main street. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., MEMPHIS, January 9, 1877. At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, Dividend of Five per Cent.

was declared upon the capital stock of this Conpany, the same to be credited upon the stock note.

THOS. H. ALLEN, President. S. R. CLARKE, Secretary.